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Foreign Intelligence.

Emperor's Head Quarters at Sakul, September 23.

ON the 21ſt, before day break, our army, which were encamped near Illova, divided into two columns, the firſt column was covered by the cavalry, the grenadier corps, and four battalions of fuzileers. The ſecond column, the corps du reſerve, were followed by the enemy, who attacked them at Caranſebes, and ſet them in general confuſion; but the rear plied the Turks ſo well, as to keep them from doing much damage; and killed a number of their people. Cloſe to Caranſebes, the Turks attacked one of our regiments of huſſars, which retreated to Caranſebes. The Auſtrain infantry and cavalry joined the main body on the other ſide of Temerch, and the enemies infantry, who hid themſelves in corn fields, advanced to Armeneſch, where they ſet the houſes in the environs on fire, but a party of our men being ſent againſt them drove them back.—Our loſs is about 150 killed and wounded, and the enemy muſt be far ſuperior.

Camp at Dover, before Turkiſh Novi, Septemben 25.

IN the night between the 12th and 13th the battery for the 18 pounders, and two howitzers, 10 pounders, was finiſhed; ſoon after which the enemy made a ſally out of the place againſt the right flank of our entrenchments, commanded by Major General Klebeck, and poſted under the gardens of the fort, and after a fight which laſted one hour and a half, in which the Turks loſt a conſiderable number, they retreated into the fort; we had only three wounded.

The next day the heavy cannon and howitzers were placed upon the battery, and began to play on the weſt and ſouth baſtions of the fort, and on the right and left of Currin and Gate, which was continued the whole day on both ſides. We had this day ten wounded.

In the night of the 19th we attacked one of the lodgments of the fort, which was 38 feet long, and erected a *ſuppe pleine*, in conſequence of which the front of the fort was opened to our attack.

The next day in the evening, having filled a mine with great ſucceſs, we ſprang it, by which we did conſiderable damage to the fort. A report came in ſoon after, that the Turks, collected at Blagoy, conſiſting of 7000 men, and by the light of the alarm beacons, it appeared they were coming to attack two of our battalions, on which the field marſhal ordered a reinforcement to them. The Turkiſh infantry divided in two columns to the right and left, and attempted to ſurround our redoubt, and at ten attacked our advanced poſt with an uncommon noiſe, during which their cavalry kept behind upon an eminence. Our cannon and muſquetry were ſerved ſo well, that the enemy were repulſed. The fight laſted two hours, and the enemy left 97 dead behind them. We loſt 14 killed, and 5 wounded, amongſt which is enſign Kelby.

On the 21ſt, the field marſhal reſolved to ſtorm the fort with a body of the troops which turned out volunteers, and approached near the wall for that purpoſe; but in the attempt the Turks, the moment they entered the trenches, ſtoned thoſe who carried the ſcaling ladders to death, which obliged the field marſhal to recall the troops and give over the attempt. We loſt, in this attempt, 71 killed, and 212 wounded, amongſt which are ſeveral of our officers.

On the 23d we carried two 18 pounders to fire from an eminence, in order to prevent thoſe in the fort repairing their works, which had the deſired effect, and at the ſame time protected their own people. We are continuing to fire on the place, and have made a mine with four chambers, the effect of which, we hope, will fill the firſt ditch near the works, and thereby haſten its ſurrender, as the exploſion we expect will be terrible in other reſpects. At preſent the place is ſo ſurrounded, that nothing can paſs in or out.

BUDA, September 18.

WE learn from the Bannat, that the Grand Vizier, after having completely reconnoitered the different poſts in that quarter, has repaſſed the Danube with a part of his army, and ſeems to bend his courſe towards Servia.

By letters from Sirmia we learn, the vaſt numbers of ſick and wounded are daily arriving the Neuſaz, among whom are ſeveral general officers.

We hear from Temeſwar, that Major Stein, who had by capitulation ſurrendered the fortreſs of Veteran Hole, arrived there the 7th inſtant, and was followed the next day by his brave, but diſcomfited troops. The ſick and wounded have been ſince removed to Panſcova.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 8.

THE Ottoman Miniſtry are quite alive by the diſpatches received by the Grand Vizir, which repreſent the Auſtrian armies as remaining in a perfect ſtate of inaction, and retreating as the Ottoman troops advance to engage them. This conduct appearing quite incomprehenſible to the Franks here, is explained by ſome in the following manner. The court of Vienna, diſpleaſed with the court of Ruſſia for changing at the beginning of the campaign the plan of operations agreed upon, under pretence that unforeſeen occurrences required other meaſures and proceedings, thought proper to revenge itſelf by remaining merely on the defenſive, and keeping its armies of courſe in a ſtate of inaction. If this aſſertion is true, this new ſyſtem adopted by the court of Vienna, has, however, no ways ſerved to diminiſh their loſs.

VIENNA, October 4.

THE laſt accounts received here from the Imperial army mention, that in their march from Illova, in the evening of the 21ſt of September, two columns croſſing each other in the dark, and a falſe alarm of the approach of the enemy, gave riſe to a great confuſion, in which ſome corps of the Auſtrian infantry fired at each other, and the batmen and ſervants were ſtruck with ſuch a panic, that throwing their loads from their horſes, and out of their carriages, they fled precipitately, ſo that many officers loſt their baggage, and ſome regiments a part of their field equipage. The Turks harraſſed the rear guard, but were vigorouſly repulſed in the attacks they made upon it, and obliged to abandon three of their ſtandards. A ſmart ſkirmiſh however took place near Caranſebes, in which the Auſtrians had 150 men killed and wounded; and ſome houſes in that town were burnt by the Turks. The Emperor continued his march on the 23d to Sezakul, and on the 24th to Lugoſch, where he remained on the 28th; the heavy baggage being ſent on to Tameſwar, without meeting any further interruption from the enemy.

On the day preceding the arrival of the army at Caranſebes a conſiderable number of lawleſs Wallachians inhabiting the neighbourhood of Lugoſch, ran into the town, ſpreading a falſe alarm that the enemy were at their heels. This had the effect they wiſhed for. The army baggage (then at Lugoſch) was immediately ſent off to Tameſwar, when the Wallachians proceeded to pillage whatever they found unguarded, and even many of the houſes. A military force, however, ſoon put an end to theſe enormities, and ſeveral of the plunderers were taken and immediately broken on the wheel.

STOCKHOLM, September 28.

THE King is ſtill on his march through the northern provinces; he has been ſome time at Warmelond, whence he is to go to Babuſlehu, and other places on the frontiers of Norway and Denmark. The King is received every where with marks of the ſincereſt reſpect, and the provinces vie with each other in raiſing the levies of regulars and militia. The grand army in Finland is in an advantageous ſituation, and in caſe of attack, will be bravely defended by Duke Charles. Couriers are frequently arriving from Paris, London, Vienna, and Berlin; every thing looks like ſome important buſineſs of negociation, the reſult whereof is impatiently expected. [*End of Lond Gaz.*]

PARIS, October 20.

THE chief Preſident of the Parliament of Paris, M. d'Aligre, has reſigned, and M. d'Ormeſſon is named in his place.

The Biſhop of Grenoble ſhot himſelf about a fortnight ago, after having delivered one of the moſt Patriotic ſpeeches ever heard in that province. The reaſon of his committing this raſh action is, that he had it printed very differently from what he had ſpoken; for which reaſon the gentlemen or the aſſociation declared him incapable of preſiding over that Patriotic Aſſembly.

Seven or eight perſons having boldly attacked ſome of the turnpike men at Paris, with ſwords and blunderbuſſes, and forced them to open the wicket at night for the purpoſe of introducing goods without paying the uſual duty, the court of aides has declared it death for any aſſociation of five men, or upwards, armed with muſkets, piſtols, bayonets, ſwords or bludgeons, to introduce into the town effects without paying duty; or abetting others in ſuch unlawful tranſactions. In the late daring attempt there were four of the French guards, who actually forced their paſſage ſword in hand.

HAGUE, October 13.

THEIR High Mightineſſes, purſuant to their reſolution of the 7th of October, 1788, determined that Mynheer Leſtevenon Van Berkenrode, their Ambaſſador at the court of France muſt have ſeen that by their reſolution of the 15th of September laſt, in conſequence of the diſobedience of their High Mightineſſes Commiſſary De Vinck, at Dunkirk, to their ſeveral repeated commands, have diſcharged him from his oath and ſervice to their country, and ordered that he ſhould return the commiſſion granted him; that inſtead of complying therewith, he has thought proper to write to their High Mightineſſes Greffier, that if their High Mightineſſes perſiſt in their idea, he ſhould find himſelf under the neceſſity to make known what has paſſed to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, whoſe born ſubject he was, to the intent of claiming his protection: He would nevertheleſs continue, as to what relates to the marine of the Netherlands, to act and officiate in quality of their High Mightineſſes Commiſſary. That their High Mightineſſes are well aſſured that this ſtrange and unheard of proceeding cannot find encouragement by any perſon in the world; but muſt rather meet with the higheſt indignation againſt the perſon who oppoſes himſelf againſt thoſe who put him in office. That therefore Mynheer Leſtevenon Van Berkenrode with what reſpects and belongs thereto, do give notice and requeſt, that orders be ſent to the admiralty or magiſtrates of Dunkirk, that the ſaid De Vinck be ordered and compelled to return the commiſſion which their High Mightineſſes granted him as their Commiſſary; and that the powers thereby granted him be called in and never more to be acknowledged as their officer.

That an extract of this reſolution be ſent to the reſpective colleges of the admiralty for their information; and that they give notice to the merchants and Captains trading and ſailing to Dunkirk, warning them never more to apply and addreſs themſelves to the ſaid De Vinck, or avail themſelves of his ſervices.

SWEDEN, September 26.

THE deciſive epoch of the entrance of the Daniſh troops on the Swediſh territories took place yeſterday. Three thouſand troops of Denmark paſſed the boundaries of Sweden. Nevertheleſs, we cannot ſay that the war is commenced; ſince, if we except the arrival of theſe forces, there has not been the leaſt act of hoſtility between the two kingdoms; nor can any Swediſh ſubject complain of having ſuffered.

Laſt night theſe troops were at nine leagues diſtance from hence. General Macſbach, who commands them, and the Governour of our garriſon, had a conference; the iſſue of which was, an expreſs ſent to the King. A friendly correſpondence is a very uncommon attendant on a hoſtile invaſion. As a ſhot has not yet been fired, we have reaſon to hope that the two royal brothers will ſuſpend their reſolution, and that, by means of ſome friendly mediation, peace may yet be reſtored in the north.

A meſſenger arrived on Sunday from Berlin, with diſpatches of the utmoſt importance, which were immediately tranſmitted to the King; in conſequence of which a meeting of the cabinet was ſummoned. The particulars have not yet tranſpired; but it is whiſpered that Pruſſia, not having been able to become a ſucceſsful mediator, is reſolved to remain no longer neutral. This was the report in the packet which brought over the paſſenger, and which was two days on its paſſage. The next gazette will probably develope this extraordinary intelligence.

SEMLIN, Sept. 22.

THE Turks are buſy night and day raiſing fortifications oppoſite to us, and it is thought we ſhall ſoon quit this poſt. All the ſappers and engineers have followed the heavy artillery to Peter Waradin. On the 17th General Lillen marched from Panczova with 6000 men to the new redoubt. Panczova is looked upon as loſt, and then General Gemmingin muſt quit this place.

WARSAW, Sept. 26.

ON the 1ſt of September Prince Potemkin made an aſſault upon Oczakow, which he was reſolved to carry if it coſt him 10,000 men, but he was vigorouſly repulſed with the loſs of many thouſands of his people.

By the ship Maryland, Captain Rose, arrived in the river Potowmack, from London (after a short passage) we have received London news papers down to the 14th of November, from which we have extracted the following advices, viz.

VIENNA, September 27.

OUR troops in the Bannat are in a very critical situation. Vipaladka was taken by the Turks on the 19th: the corps under General Brechainville, is cut off; the Emperor has retired to Szakeel, and all the passes between the mountains are abandoned, so that the way is open for the Turks into the flat country. In short, the attack of the Turks on the 14th was of very great detriment to us.

October 29. An action took place on the 20th or 21st instant, between a division of the Emperor's army on its march from Sakolo to Opova, and a considerable body of Turks: The latter, after having cut to pieces a battalion of Austrian Chasseurs, amounting to 350 men, were at length compelled to retire. They however carried off in their retreat all the pontons, and also the draft horses which were attached to that division. The Emperor's head quarters were on the 23d at Jacuba, about nine English miles from Panscova. Marshal Laudohn is still engaged in the siege of Gradisca.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 25. We have this day received intelligence from the Bannat, that the Brechainville and Lilien corps destroyed in their retreat no less than 42 villages, great and small, together with all the provisions they could not carry along with them.

LONDON, October 11.

THE very troublesome indigestion and flatulencies which are the King's chief complaints, are in a person of his years generally pronounced by the faculty to be forerunners of the gout. The physical endeavours are to keep the humour out of the head and stomach, and fix it upon the extremities.

The present Grand Signior is a Prince of a most excellent character. He was the first Turkish Emperor that abolished the imprisonment of the heir apparent, with whom he lives on the most familiar footing. He is very strict in punishing the enormities of his Bashaws. He is a great encourager of the military Europeans, and fond of doing every thing that may tend to the welfare of his subjects.

Oct. 7. A case of divorce, of a very singular nature has lately been tried in Scotland. Sir Thomas Wallace, the husband of the celebrated Lady Wallace, having been divorced by her ladyship for infidelity to the marriage bed, by process peculiar to the Commissary court of Edinburgh—in the year 1783 paid his addresses to a Mrs. Brendon, the widow of a wealthy citizen of London; whom he married, and with whom he lived in utmost harmony for 2 years, but his affairs rendering a trip to the Continent necessary, he left his lady" to sigh alone, and think of what was past," and went to France where he has ever since resided.

In September 1783, two long years after their separation, the lady brought an action before the commissaries of Edinburgh, setting forth her grievances and sufferings from the wanderings of a cruel husband, and stated particularly, that in the course of the months of January and February 1788, Sir Thomas had been guilty of sundry acts of adultery in the castle or villa of Monthuy, near Montrieul, in the province of Picardy in France, and in the Hotel de la Cour, kept by Francis Varenne, and concluding to have the marriage dissolved and annulled, " as if Sir Thomas was naturally dead " This was opposed by Sir Thomas, as being a violent exercise of the jurisdiction of the commissaries; and by a writ of error brought before the court of Session; where his Council argued, that it must be tried either by the laws of England or France, either of which sanctioned an action of divorce for infidelity on the part of a husband. By the laws of England the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical court goes no farther than a separation " *a mensa et thoro*" from bed and board; for which Sir William Blackstone assigns a substantial reason, " that if divorces were allowed to depend upon a matter that were in the power of either of the parties, they would be extremely frequent " A complete dissolution of marriage in England requires the sanction of an act of Parliament. In France, a separation is all the laws of that country allows. It is only in Scotland where an inferior tribunal is annexed with the powers of dissolving a legal marriage. The legislature of Great Britain has never annulled a marriage, merely for infidelity on the part of the husband; and however much the patient, long-suffering virtue of Lady W. deserves the tear of pity, it must be admitted, that the valuable privilege of divorce from unfaithful husbands, is equally denied to all the married women she sees around her.

The court directed the commissaries to dismiss the action.

Oct. 9. Government have given up any further complaint or representation on the affair of the man killed on board a vessel off the port of Elsineur, by the order of the Lieutenant of a Danish cutter to fire into her; it having been urged that the Dane was fully justified, by the vessel whom he wanted to bring too having past to windward of the vessel bearing the King of Denmark's flag, instead of going to leeward, which is the usual etiquette, and therefore an insult to the Danish flag. Such is the exolanation our ministers permit against the murder of an English subject.—QUERY, if it was an insult, how many such insults do the commanders of British ships of war put up with in our own seas? Where is our boasted sovereignty of the seas? In this administration almost wholly neglected.

Oct. 18. Whatever may be the event of the mediation of England, Prussia, and Holland, for preventing a war between Denmark and Sweden, the former is preparing for the worst. The Danish admiralty has caused several more ships to be put into commission, and the army is in motion towards the Baltick. The generals who are to serve in it have been just named by his Majesty. Major Generals the Prince of Wurtembergh, the Baron de Hirschhausen, the Baron de Kaftenschold, and the Baron de Kreptlorff are appointed to command the forces in the Isle of Zealand, of which Copenhagen is the capital, as well as of all Denmark. Major Generals Prince Frederick of Hesse, the Baron de Mansback, the Count Schmettan, and the Count de Hesselberg, are to command in Norway.

It behoves our ministry to keep a watchful eye on the motions of the French in the Mediterranean; at Toulon they are busily employed in fitting out ships of the line; and two of them are manifestly designed to carry flag officers. Several are now ready for sea.

Oct. 20. Advices are received from Petersburgh, by a member of the Corps Diplomatique, which mention the following intelligence. On the 29th ult. a courier, who was of no less distinction than a colonel of horse, arrived in that city express, in only nine days from his leaving the Imperial camp. His appearance was at eleven o'clock at night, when the inhabitants of that city are usually at rest, at which time the night guard, exclusive of the ordinary watch, are on duty, and the gates are shut, Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, he drove to the Imperial palace of the Czarina, where, on notifying his business, which was of the first importance, he was immediately admitted to an audience with the Empress. Councils have been held every day since, till the 2d of October instant, when the same courier left the city at night, with a message back to the Emperor. Some have gone so far as to suspect, that this officer was no other than the Emperor himself, and that something of the greatest importance is now in agitation concerning the adjustment of affairs between the belligerent powers of Turkey. Russia, and Germany.

November 11. An universal consternation prevailed throughout the metropolis yesterday, in consequence of a report that was extremely current, and that shocked all who heard it, but which we have the happiness to have it in our power to pronounce wholly unfounded; and as far as appearances yesterday promised, we trust such a report will long want authentication

Yesterday at noon the Marquis of Stafford arrived at his house at Whitehall, from his seat, Trentham-Hall, Staffordshire; his lordship was sent for in consequence of the dangerous situation which his Majesty was in on Saturday last.

Orders have been given at the Secretary of State's office for all the messengers, ordinary and extraordinary to give constant attendance, and to be ready on any emergency.

Lord Camden, though in a very ill state of health, is sent for to town, as Lord President of the Council, by the other cabinet Ministers

Nov. 14. With grief we announce that his Majesty's situation becomes every instant more precarious. The most sanguine scarcely can entertain a possibility of hope.

The answer given to inquiries yesterday at St. James's was, that his Majesty had had an excess of fever, in addition to his former complaint.

Treasury letters have been written to all the members of Parliament in the interest of the present administration, to hold themselves in readiness to come to town at a day's notice. Mr. Dundas has issued similar notice to his friends in Scotland, from which it is probable that, at all events, Parliament will meet before Christmas

The French mail, which arrived yesterday morning, did not bring any account relative to the meeting of the Notables. But our letters mention that the heavy rains set in near Gradiska, has caused the Save to swell so much, that the Austrians were under the necessity of raising their camp near that place, and had no prospect of taking it from the Turks

It is daily expected that the lords of the council will take some important step to relieve the government of the country from the very great embarrassment it at present labours under, in consequence of his Majesty's most lamentable and much lamented situation.

SALEM, December 30.

CAPTAIN MURPHY arrived here last week, from Marseilles, which he left the 6th of October. Before he sailed, accounts were received there, and credited, of an attack made by the Turks in the night, on the Austrian army, when the latter were routed, with the slaughter of thousands. This account was published in the Marseilles papers, which Captain Murphy forgot to take with him, and of which he does not recollect particulars. It was said at Marseilles, that the eldest son of the late unfortunate *Comte de Grasse*, after having fought several successful duels in defence of his father's character, had shot himself, finding as he said, that he should be obliged to contend with the whole nation.

NEWPORT, January 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on his way to Muskingum, to his friend in this town, dated Someral's ferry, December 4, 1788.

I ARRIVED here this morning after a very fatiguing journey, the roads being almost impassable. There are a number of persons here who are going down the river in a few days. I expect to go down to-morrow. There is a gentleman here directly from the Muskingum, who says that nothing will be done at the Proprietors meeting, except to meet and adjourn, until we arrive there. The treaty has not commenced. The Indians are assembled at the Falls of Muskingum, and have sent Brant's son to the Governor to request that the treaty might be held there, which the Governor refused, so they remain manœuvering, but no trouble is expected from them. The people say they are more pleased with the country (if possible) than at first. A great number of people are gone to the Muskingum lately, and a number more going in a few weeks One acre of land on the margin of the Muskingum, near the Point, has lately been rented at vendue, for 10 years, at 30 dollars per year, for the benefit of the company."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.

A NUMBER of the wheelbarrow men attempted last Sunday evening, to escape from the jail in this city, by digging under the foundation of the building; the jailor, when they were on the point of escaping discovered the plot. We hear the jailor found it expedient to fire upon them, by which two or three are mortally wounded.

Extract of a letter from Valadolid, in Spain, dated July 28, 1788.

" While the different nations of the North seem, almost without exception, to be alarmed with wars and rumours of wars, and while some of them are actually disputing at the point of the sword *pro aris et focis*, this kingdom continues to enjoy all the blessings that can flow from a state of profound tranquility—blessings, of which we take every method to promote the permanence, by a sedulous culture of the long neglected arts of peace.

" For this purpose, the Patriotic Society established here are indefatigable in their exertions. Last week they held their grand annual meeting; when (after having, with the assistance of the Bishop, the Royal University, and many benevolent and public spirited individuals, made good the damage which the poor inhabitants of this district sustained through the dreadful inundation which happened the 25th of last February, by furnishing them with fresh implements of husbandry, corn, furniture, clothing and cash, amounting in all to 22,395 reals) they proceeded to the distribution of the prizes proposed last year. Only one, however, was awarded. It consisted of 200 reals, and fell to the lot of D. Gonzales, for his curious model of a loom, on a new construction, by which cloth may be weaved of a greater breadth than has yet been manufactured in this country The other rewards were ordered to stand over for decision till next year, when the Society agreed to give a prize of 1500 reals to the author of the most ingenious and satisfactory Essay on the causes of the decline of useful plants in the neighbourhood of this city, with the means of restoring them, and of preserving those which shall remain

" The sum of 1500 reals was likewise ordered to the person who shall discover a vein of pit-coal in the province, and particularly towards the capital.

" The like sum was proposed for the best paper, pointing out such manufactures as labourers in the country, ond their families, may practise with most benefit in those seasons when they cannot attend to the pursuits of agriculture, so as to prevent them from begging, or being otherwise troublesome to the community.

" One thousand reals were ordered for the dyer, or person of any other description, who shall demonstrate on practical, as well as theoretical grounds, that he has discovered dyes superior in durability and colour to those now used in this city, and not inferior to such as are employe. in dying stuffs in foreign countries.

" A gold medal, weighing an ounce and a half, or the value of it, is to be the prize of the best written Memoir on the most effectual means of preventing the women of Valadolid (without having recourse to judicial or compulsary regulations) from deserting their habitations during the months of May, June, July, August, and September, in order to work in the fields; a practice, which has been found subversive of their natural industry, detrimental to the pursuits which ought to be peculiar to their sex, and incompatible with the domestic duties they owe as wives and mothers

" On each or all of these subjects, the papers are to be addressed to D. Juan de Dios de Nuevas, and to be forwarded to him in the course of January 1789."

SHIP NEWS.

Friday last arrived the ship Patsey Rutledge, Capt. William Bell, in 9 weeks from Hamburg. It is reported that a Spanish 40 gun ship has been spoken with off our Capes a few days ago—that she took one of our pilots on board, and as the risque of coming up to this city would be great, and probably fatal to her in this season of the year, we have reason to conclude she has shaped her course for New-York.

CHARLESTOWN (S. C.) Dec. 16.

Extract of a letter from Paris, to a great personage in America, September 10.

IT is astonishing what unfavourable impressions have been made in England, and the countries under her influence, since the conclusion of the late war, in regard to independent America, and the happy consequences of the revolution. If we are to believe the British and Irish newspapers, you are

plunged into inextricable difficulties, forced to become bankrupts, given up to the moſt violent anarchy, expoſed to the tomahawks of the implacable Indians, &c. according to the gazettes (which I am convinced are under the influence of Britiſh miniſterial jealouſy and hatred towards you) no commerce ought to be carried on with a people, whoſe ſituation is ſo very deplorable; and your utter ruin ought to be feared, rather than your fortune hoped for, in the connexions which the French nation in particular, wiſh to form with you. Numbers among us have been led aſtray by thoſe falſe and wicked publications to your prejudice. Mr. Donaldſon, printer of a paper at Edinburgh, is ſaid to receive a penſion of 300 l. per annum merely for calumniating and miſrepreſenting the affairs of United America. I wiſh he was the only one in England and Scotland hired for that purpoſe. As to our own parts in France we ſtill think favorably of you, if it were for no other reaſon than that we are ſure that you could not have a general Congreſs of magiſtrates, were the people at war with them. As to your public debt to Europe, and France in particular, we conſider it as originating for the firſt time from a truly honorable and legitimate cauſe; and the diſcharge of which is far from being ſuperior to your means. If the United States were the ſeat of anarchy and diſhoneſty, as the Engliſh repreſent them, what people ought ſooner to abandon all intercourſe and connection with you than the Engliſh? Yet the authors of theſe fables, (Lord Sheffield and other greedy Engliſhmen, with their dependants) are far from relaxing in their ſchemes of commerce with the United States. Their only ſole provider for the wants of theſe vigorous ſtates, whoſe daily activity creates the new conſumptions, with new conſumers. That old illiberal fox, Lord Sheffield, has in his pamphlet, by ſtriking contradictions, conſecrated whole pages to deny the independent Americans their productions and reſources, whilſt on the other hand he takes notice of every thing which can inſure to the Engliſh the principal commerce with the United States."

Dec. 26. There is at preſent in Dublin garriſon a private ſoldier of the name of Johnſon, who is one of theſe eccentric characters rare to be met with in life. He is ſecond ſon of Richard Johnſon, Eſq; of the county of Weſtmeath, a gentleman poſſeſſed of about twelve hundred a year; he has had a moſt extraordinary itch for the military life, which neither hardſhip nor misfortune, time nor experience, could cure him of. At the age of eleven he ran away from ſchool, and enliſted as a fifer; after the lapſe of a year he was diſcovered and brought home; he was then ſent to a ſeminary in Scotland, and no leſs than nine times enliſted for a common ſoldier, but was as often purchaſed out. He was at length ſent to the Weſt Indies to a near relation, but unable to refrain from his favorite mode of life, prevailed upon his friend to purchaſe a pair of colours for him; theſe he ſoon afterwards ſold, and after a variety of changes was abandoned entirely by his relations. He is now on garriſon duty, and often amuſes himſelf with tuning—How merrily we live that ſoldier's be?—How happy's the ſoldier that lives on his pay?—and ſimilar compoſitions, in that ſtile of gaiety which generally is the reſult of little thought and chearful ſpirits.

The valour, courage and intrepidity of the Ottoman troops exceed every thing that was known before; they climb up mountains, run up batteries regardleſs of the fire, and endure every hardſhip with the greateſt fortitude; and at Vienna they begin to fear that the Turks will be able to penetrate ſo far through the Bannat, as to cauſe the moſt ſerious alarm and anxiety for the ſafety of the kingdom of Hungary.

It is computed that the Emperor has loſt by ſickneſs and the ſword, ſince he commenced the war with the Ottomans, very near eighty thouſand men.

RICHMOND, January 29.

THE following is the ſpeech of his Imperial Majeſty the Emperor of Germany to his troops before he led them from Semlin to the defence of the Bannat of Temeſwar, held at Jacuba: "Now, my companions, the day of trial is come; now you muſt ſhew whether you poſſeſs the ſame towering mind which animated you in the field of battle of Kollin, Breſlaw, Hockitchen, Kumerſdorf, and Landſhuth; meet the enemy without fear; he has no valour, only fury; treat him as you would the wild beaſts of the foreſt; know, children, wherever you tread you cruſh the Ottomans ſlain by our forefathers. Shew yourſelves worthy ſome of your fathers; for upon your bravery depends the ſafety, the fate of my empire; look, I march before you; you are not to think of a retreat; nothing remains for us but to beat the enemy, or to be buried in the place." Then thouſands of voices rent the air; all cried out, only lead us on, father Joſeph, we will live, fight, and die for thee.

Monday the 12th inſt. two negroes in a canoe who were oyſtering in York river, oppoſite the mouth of Queen's creek were drowned. The wind blowing very hard, no timely relief could be ſent them.

On the Tueſday following a boat belonging to John Page, Eſq; of Glouceſter, with the overſeer, houſekeeper, and five hands (chiefly houſe ſervants) in attempting to croſs the river were overſet, and the woman with three of the negroes were drowned, the overſeer and two of the negroes were taken up by a boat which put off from Mr. Travis's for their relief; one of the negroes died before they reached the ſhore, and the overſeer with the other lies very ill.

IN COUNCIL,

JANUARY 26th, 1788.

IT appears from the returns made to the Executive, that the following perſons have been choſen Electors on behalf of this ſtate, to vote for a Preſident in conformity to the Conſtitution of Government for the United States.

JOHN PRIDE, Eſq; for the Diſtrict of *Amelia*.
JOHN HARVIE, Eſq; for the Diſtrict of *Henrico*.
ZACHARIAH JOHNSTON, Eſq; for the Diſtrict of *Botetourt*.
JOHN ROANE, jun. Eſq; for the Diſtrict of *King & Queen*.
DAVID STEUART, Eſq; for the Diſtrict of *Prince William*.
WILLIAM FITZHUGH, Eſq; for the Diſtrict of *Weſtmoreland*.
ANTHONY WALKE, Eſq; for the Diſtrict of *Norfolk*.
PATRICK HENRY, Eſq; for the Diſtrict of *Campbell*.
EDWARD STEVENS, Eſq; for the Diſtrict of *Albemarle*.
WARNER LEWIS, Eſq; for the Diſtrict of *York*.
JAMES WOOD, Eſq; for the Diſtrict of *Hampſhire*.

No return for the Diſtrict of *Suſſex*.

Atteſt, *A. BLAIR*, C. C.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Britannia, Pacy, London.
Colin, Robertſon, Grenada.
Apollo, Rawle, St. Vincents.
Schooner Priſcilla, Barbine, Baltimore.
Sloop Richmond Packet, Carver, Philadelphia.
Fanny, Ingram, Turks-Iſland.
Venus, Morgan, Philadelphia.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Betſey, M'Cane, Glaſgow.
Mermaid, Icareſbrick, Jamaica.
Brilliant, Gwin, Liverpool.
Britannia, Pamp, Jamaica.
Brig Jolly Tar, Livingſton, St. Bartholomew.
Governor Parr, Wiſhing, Jamaica.
Suſannah, Mathews, London.
Molly, Watſon, Euſtatia.
Succeſs, Burke, Antigua.
Schooner Delight, Poulton, St. Vincents.
Sloop Peggy, White, Baltimore.
Sally, Lingoe, Hiſpaniola.
True Endeavour, Maſſenburg, N. Carolina.

☞ *For the convenience of thoſe Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,* — *The following perſons (to whom the packet of papers are ſent) will receive the different ſums due, and in whoſe hands the accounts are lodged, viz.* Mr. T. Greene, printer, *Frederickſburg*, *Mr.* John Grammar, *Peterſburg*. *Mr.* John Driver, *Suffolk*. *Mr* George Purdie, *Smithfield*. *Mr.* Robert Nicolſon, *Williamſburg*. *Mr.* Robert Brough, *Hampton*.

Notice to the Public.

THE Grammar School in the Univerſity of William and Mary is now open, and ready for the reception of youths.

The board is at the rate of £ 25 per annum, until the laſt day of March next;—afterwards at the rate of £ 23 10 per annum; to be paid quarterly, and in advance.

Waſhing and mending, at the rate of 50 ſhillings per annum; to be paid as above.

Tuition,—one Guinea, to be paid in advance.

WILLIAMSBURG, Jan 23, 1789

A BALL

At the EAGLE TAVERN,

On Wedneſday Evening, the 11th of February.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

TICKETS—12*ſ. each*; *to be had at the* BAR.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28th, 1788.

YORK-TOWN, January 13 [illegible]

THE late General NELSON, of York, being deſirous of ſettling his affairs, but unable from his ill ſtate of health [illegible] through this buſineſs, conveyed a very conſiderable landed eſtate to the ſubſcribers in truſt, for the payment of his debts. All creditors are therefore requeſted to ſend in their claims, to Colonel William Nelſon, of York, and are aſſured that ſteps will be taken to execute this truſt as ſoon as poſſible. (t f.)

NATHANIEL BURWELL.
FRANCIS WILLIS, Sen.
WILLIAM NELSON, Jun.
THOMAS NELSON, Jun.

AT NORFOLK
FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP

FLORA,

SAMUEL AUTHUR, Maſter.

A FINE ſtrong Britiſh built veſſel, with a Mediterranean paſs; will take in tobacco at thirty ſhillings ſterling per hogſhead, put along ſide. As more than half her cargo is already engaged, ſhe will certainly ſail in all the month of February. She has moſt excellent accommodations for paſſengers. Apply to Captain Authur, or

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Who has for ſale on board the FLORA,

FINE STOVED SALT,

LOOSE and in TWILLED SACKS.

Norfolk, Jan. 8th, 1789.

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on Tueſday the 17th day of February next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,

MY HOUSE and GROUND in this city, adjoining Meſſrs. Cohen & Iſaacs old ſtore. The ground extends from the main ſtreet, quite through the ſquare unto the back ſtreet, and ſeven feet in width more than the houſe covers; on which is alſo a good kitchen, ſmokehouſe, and a ſtable with twelve ſtalls. The houſe is divided into twelve convenient rooms, ten of which have fire places.——At the ſame time and place will be ſold, ſeveral articles of houſehold and kitchen furniture, among which, are ſix new feather beds, with furniture, two four feet walnut tables, one mahogany dreſſing do. one dozen green Windſor chairs, ſeveral diaper table cloths, &c &c An aſſignment of good bonds payable in twelve months, will be received in payment, or the purchaſers own bonds with good ſecurity payable as aforeſaid, with intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid,—will be required by BENJAMIN DUVAL.

N B An undoubted title will be made to the above lot of ground by Mr. David Lambert, the former proprietor. B. D.

Richmond, Jan 20, 1789.

Any perſon wiſhing to be ſupplied with coal from

DEEP RUN PITTS

The property of Meſſrs. ROSS & CURRY,

May be ſupplied with any quantity wanted, on the ſhorteſt notice by making application to the ſubſcriber reſiding at Rockett's.

FRANCIS HYLAND.

N. B. The Proprietors has erected a large and commodious yard for the reception of coal (which is always full) alſo a very good wharf for the convenience of veſſels loading (wharfage free) F. H.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of my laſt bond, in the hands of THOMAS JOHNSON, ſen of Henrico, for a part of a tract of land, which is now in diſpute.

PITMAN KIDD.

HANOVER, January 7, 1789.

A CAUTION!

IT is thought neceſſary *once more* to caution all perſons indiſcriminately from hunting, ſhooting, or otherwiſe treſpaſſing on the FALLS PLANTATION. The inconvenience reſulting from it has been ſuch, that no further indulgence need be expected, as I am pointedly directed to take notice of all who may fail herein.

BENJAMIN STRANGE, *Overſeer.*

Aberdeen, (Cheſterfield county,) Dec. 24, 1788.

POETRY.

Young Roger the Ploughman.

A FAVORITE SONG.

I.

YOUNG Roger the ploughman, who wanted a mate,
Went along with his daddy a courting to Kate;
With nofegay fo large, in his holiday cloaths,
(His hands in his pockets) away Roger goes.

II.

Now he was as bafhful as bafhful could be,
And Kitty, poor girl, was as bafhful as he:
So he bow'd, and he ftar'd, and he let his hat fall,
Then he grin'd, fcratch'd his head, and faid nothing at all.

III.

If awkward the fwain, no lefs awkward the maid;
She fimper'd and blufh'd, with her apron ftring play'd,
'Till the old folks, impatient to have the thing done,
Agreed that young Roger and Kate fhould be one.

IV.

In filence the young ones both nodded aflent;
Their hands being join'd, to be married they went,
Where they anfwer'd the parfon with voices fo fmall,
You'd have fworn that they both had faid nothing at all.

V.

But mark what a change—in the courfe of a week,
Kate quite left off blufhing—Roger boldly could fpeak;
Could joke with his deary, laugh loud at the jeft;
She could coax too and fondle as well as the beft.

VI.

Afham'd of paft folly they've often declared,
To encourage young folks who at courtfhip are fcar'd,
If at firft to your aid fome affurance you'll call,
When once you're us'd to't, 'tis nothing at all.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Meffieurs Printers,

THAT great alterations have taken place in the earth, fince its firft formation, is a truth that has long been obferved and demonftrated by the philofopher. That every fhore of the fea and lakes, unlefs compofed of folid rock, where obfervation has been made, has been found to make encroachment upon the water; fo that in many places, it appears with convincing evidence, that very large extent of habitable land was once covered by the ocean. I may add—it is a fact which addreffes itfelf to general obfervation, that rivulets univerfally, and all rivers fmall enough for fenfible notice of variation, are continually decreafing their quantity of water.

Thefe obfervations, with others I fhall mention, will I think, warrant the hypothefis, that the earth is continually increafing, and water decreafing.

I admit the received opinion of philofophers, that the primogenial particles of all bodies are alike, and that different modification alone conftitutes the diverfity of matter. Upon thefe principles, water differently modified may become earth; and it is my opinion it has a conftant tendency to fuch modification. My reafons are—It has been found by experiment that all vegetation is effected folely by air and water, the earth being only a vehicle to convey and contain the water around the imbibing veffels of root. A tree thus produced, when by putrefaction it has difcharged its fixed air, or by the violence of fire has repelled it—in the one cafe, leaves a large quantity of real earth, and in the other of afhes, which, when the falts are extracted, is a real caput mortuum, incapable of further change. This is, without exception, the cafe of all vegetation, and affords the moft palpable proof of water tranfmuted to real earth. But the confirmation of my hypothefis refts not alone on vegetation; the moft folid bodies are certainly, many of them the production of water—the pearl, the chryftal and the diamond are of this defcription, neither of which, by any chemical procefs can be reduced back to water—fcarce any body is lefs capable, than the laft, of alteration. I have myfelf feen a ftone of a conic figure in a gentleman's mufeum, which appeared to me from its colour, confiftency and folidity, to be real marble---this ftone, I was told, was taken from the bottom of a cave, and formed by the dropping of water from its arch---when firft found its apex was foft and eafily cut with a pen knife, the marks of its being thus cut, I faw; though at the time of my feeing it, the apex was as hard as the reft of the mafs.

The fame gentleman fhewed me a large ftone very hard and of equal texture, found near the water, which being by accident, broken into two nearly equal parts, there was difcovered near its centre an entire mufcle-fhell---an evidence to me that the ftone was formed around the fhell from the water. That immoveable rocks are continually augmenting, every one who will give themfelves the trouble to examine, will, I doubt not, be convinced. That one may be fatisfied this augmentation is from water alone, let a rock be chofen upon the top of a mountain, at as great a diftance as poffible from any earth, and where the wind may have fcope to blow off whatever duft might otherwife be lodged upon it. Such a rock will be found to be compofed, near its furface, of 3 diftinct ftrata, in fome a 4th may be difcovered. The 1ft, only mofs, the 2d, earth capable of being moved by the finger nail, the 3d, folid, and of the fame confiftency with the body of the rock, but of a different colour. Thefe things give ftrong evidence, that water is conftantly changing into earth and folid bodies incapable of being reduced again to water; and of confequence, that earth is increafing and water decreafing.

Should it be fuppofed that cutting the trees from the low grounds effects the leffening of fprings and rivulets only by exhalation; I obferve, that exhalation does not change the form, much lefs, annihilate water, it only changes its fituation; but this leffening is univerfal wherever land is cleared, and may indeed be in part, not chiefly, effected by exhalation:—it is chiefly effected by the rapid growth and decay of vegetation, which in this manner is reduced.

J. L.

Office of Foreign Affairs, December 24, 1788.

By the United States in Congrefs Aflembled.

FEBRUARY 12th, 1788.

"RESOLVED, That the fecratary for Foreign Affairs for the time being, be, and he is hereby authorifed and directed, upon application made to him for that purpofe, to grant in the ufual form, Sea Letters for any veffel or veffels, owned entirely, and navigated chiefly by the citizens of the United States, and bound on long and diftant voyages at his difcretion; provided always, that it be made appear to him by oath or affirmation, or by fuch other evidence as fhall by him be deemed fatisfactory, by the perfon or perfons applying therefor, that the veffel or veffels for which fuch Sea Letters fhall be required, fhall, together with all and every part of her cargo, be owned entirely and commanded by officers, citizens of the United States, and fhall be navigated for the moft part by the fame. That for this purpofe, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs be, and he is hereby inftructed to procure a fufficient number of blank Sea Letters, drafted in the ufual form, and figned by the Prefident of Congrefs, for the purpofe aforefaid; and that the fame, when filled up, be fealed with the feal of the United States, and certified by the Secretary of Congrefs

"CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary."

From inattention to the tenor of this act, applications for Sea Letters have ben frequently made, without being accompanied with evidence fufficient to eftablifh the facts required in it. It is expedient, therefore, to apprize thofe whom it may concern, that previous to granting a Sea Letter, the following facts fhould be proved, viz

That the veffel and all her cargo are owned entirely by citizens of the United States.

That the officers commanding her are likewife citizens of the faid ftates.

That fhe fhall be navigated for the moft part by citizens of the fame

Every application for a Sea Letter under this act fhould be accompanied by an affidavit or affirmation of one of the owners, expreffly declaring that he is one of the owners, and that the veffel, cargo, officers and mariners, are fuch as the act requires. It will alfo be proper, for greater certainty, that the affidavit or affirmation fhould fpecify the kind of veffel, the name of the Captain, the place from whence and where bound, her tonnage, name, and number of hands. The affidavit or affirmation fhould be made before one of the principal magiftrates of the place, at which the deponant or affirmant may refide.

N. B. The Printers throughout the United States are requefted to re publifh the following act of Congrefs.

HUGH PATTON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A very large ASSORTMENT *of*

GOODS,

Which are now felling low for CASH, TOBACCO, or WHEAT, wholefale or retail.

GROCERIES.

Madeira Wine.	*Molaffes.*
Port Wines.	*Mould Candles.*
Sugar.	*Rum, &c. &c.*

TEAS?

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A large ASSORTMENT *of the*

BEST TEAS,

Of the laft Importation from INDIA,

Which I will fell wholefale or retail.

☞ *Caſh given for all kinds of* PUBLIC SECURITIES.

HUGH PATTON.

NOVEMBER 10, 1788

WILLIAMSBURG, Jan. 19. 1789

COMMITTED to the jail of this city as runaways, viz.—A negro man named JAMES, who fpeaks very bad Engliſh, and a young negro woman named MILLY, who he calls his wife. They fay they belong to Mr. WILLIAM ASKER of Chefterfield county, who lives about twenty miles above the courthouſe; their owner is deſired to come and pay charges, and take them away from

JOHN CRUMP, *Jailor.*

CORDAGE

of all ſizes made and ſold by the Subſcriber, at his Rope-Walk on Shockoe-Hill.

G. NICOLSON.

☞ Orders for cordage left with Mr Patrick Parker, in Norfolk, or Meſſrs. Campbell and Wheeler, Peterſburg, will be duly executed and forwarded agreeable thereto.

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1788.

FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT TWO STORY

HOUSE

Agreeably ſituated in the Town of SUFFOLK,

With ſome other convenient HOUSES, and two acres of LAND which may be ſeen by applying to Mr THOMAS GRANBERY of Suffolk.

BAKER & DORTON.

South Quay, January 1, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.

Stolen from the ſubſcriber the 31ſt of laſt month, a BAY ROAN

HORSE,

About 14 hands and an half high, ſtout made, with a ſtar in his forehead, one hind foot white, long mane and tail, paces, trots, and gallops, but rather dull without ſpurs. Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive the above reward.

JOHN ROADMAN.

Williamſburg, January 12, 1789

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON, a few houſes above the courthouſe,

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1789,

Being the firſt after Leap year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, Riſing and Setting of the Sun, Full and Change of the Moon, County and other Court days, Liſt of Public Officers, Weights of Gold Coin, and alſo a table for weighing of Gold, from 1 Grain to 64 Ounces, Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs, Directions for Gardening, throughout the year. Recipts, viz. for the Ague, for making a Gargle for the Sore Throat, for killing Rats, without danger of poiſoning any one, for curing Muſty Wine caſks, an infallible remedy for a Scald Head, for the Itch, another remedy for the Sore Throat, a powder for the Worms.——A true ſtory of a Generous Cardinal, a maid ſervant who was unjuſtly executed at Paris, and afterwards reſtored to life, a ſingular hiſtory of a Peaſant of Syria, a ſtory of three Collegians, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and a number of Anecdotes.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,

And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

By the PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER or ATTORNEY's.
NOTES of HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS of EXCHANGE.	INTENTURES.
BILLS of LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS of SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS of TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 1785 & 87.—*Alſo* M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.